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Sketch of the History of Liberia.

On the 21st December, 1816, a meeting of citizens of various parts of the United States was held in the city of Washington, "for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of ameliorating the condition of the free people of color in the United States, by providing a colonial retreat, either on this continent, or that of Africa." The Hon. Henry Clay was called to the chair, and Thos. Dougherty, Esq., appointed Secretary of the meeting. At this meeting, it was "Resolved, That an association or society be formed for the purpose of collecting information, and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color, with their consent, in Africa, or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country." A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution, and rules for the government of the association or society. At an adjourned meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 28th of the same month, "a constitution was reported by the committee appointed for that purpose; and having been discussed and amended, was unanimously accepted by the meeting." And, on motion, it was "Resolved, That the first election of officers of the Society shall be held

on Wednesday, the 1st day of January, 1817: on which day, the *American Colonization Society* (originally called "the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States") was fully organized by the election of the Hon. Bushrod Washington as President, the Hon. Henry Clay, and twelve other gentlemen as Vice Presidents, Elias B. Caldwell as Secretary, W. G. D. Worthington as Recorder, David English as Treasurer, and twelve gentlemen as a Board of Managers.

The interest in the objects or designs of the Society continued to increase during the year; and in the month of November, 1817, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills and the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, who had been commissioned by the Society, sailed for the western coast of Africa, by way of England, for the purpose of acquiring information, and of making observations, preparatory to the establishment of a colony. From the Report of Mr. Burgess, on his return to the United States, (Mr. Mills having died on the homeward voyage,) the Society was encouraged to proceed in its benevolent enterprise.

In the month of February, 1820, the first company of emigrants, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, em-

barked at New York, for Africa, in the ship *Elizabeth*; which was chartered by the United States Government. This expedition, consisting of eighty-six colored emigrants, was accompanied by three white persons, the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Mr. John P. Bankson, and Dr. Samuel Crozer. They proceeded by way of Sierra Leone to the Island of Sherbro, at which place they had obtained permission to reside, until an eligible site could be purchased on the main land. But as this was a very unhealthy location, and as these pioneers of African Colonization were necessarily deprived of many of the necessities, as well as comforts of life, many of them were soon seized with fever; and within a few months, all of the white men, and about one-fourth of the emigrants, died. The remainder sought and obtained permission of the authorities of Sierra Leone to locate temporarily in that colony, until a better site than Sherbro could be procured.

In the early part of the year 1821, the second company, consisting of thirty-three emigrants, and four white persons as agents of the Society and the United States Government, sailed from Norfolk for the coast of Africa. This expedition reached Sierra Leone on the 9th of March, and joined the survivors of the first company. In the latter part of this year, through the efforts of Dr. Eli Ayres and Lieutenant (now Commodore) R. F. Stockton, a valuable tract of land was purchased from the chiefs of the Dey tribe; and in the months of January and February, 1822, the little band were removed from Sierra Leone to a small island near the mouth of the Mesurado river, (called by them Perseverance Island,) which they occupied until arrangements could be made for the occupancy of a part of the main land that had been purchased. On the 25th of April, 1822, the

American flag was first hoisted on Cape Mesurado; the site of the present handsome and flourishing town of Monrovia, the seat of government of the Republic of Liberia—the colonists having all removed from the little island, and fixed themselves as comfortably as circumstances would admit at their new home—the nucleus of what is now a sovereign and independent Republic, doubtless destined, in the order of Divine Providence, to afford a home for thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants, and to send forth the rays of intellectual and moral light among the ignorant and degraded aborigines of that benighted land.

Such was the beginning of the practical operations of the African Colonization enterprise.

The colonists, however, were not long permitted to remain in the peaceful possession of their new home. It soon became evident that the surrounding native tribes contemplated an attack on the infant colony. And on the arrival of Mr. Ashmun, in August, 1822, he soon perceived the necessity of some vigorous means being adopted to afford security against the dangers to which the settlers were exposed from the treachery and cruelty of the hostile native tribes around them; and he immediately commenced a system of operations to improve the condition of the little colony. The emigrants remained in a state of anxiety, watchfulness, suffering, and uncertainty, until early in the morning of the 11th November, when a large body of armed natives made their appearance, and commenced the deadly assault. After a fierce contest of about two hours, the assailants were forced to retreat, with the loss of about 150 men. Notwithstanding their repulsion and loss, they did not abandon their design of endeavoring to exterminate the colonists.

And on the morning of the 2d December, they renewed the attack, with a much larger force. But in this, as in the former battle, they were repulsed, and forced to retire, with considerable loss. During these two assaults, which were met by the colonists with that bravery and determination that were inspired by the consciousness of total destruction, in case of defeat, four men and one woman were killed, and four men and two women severely wounded, and seven children captured, all of whom were afterwards returned. The last battle fully satisfied the surrounding natives of the superiority of their new neighbors, notwithstanding their extremely small number, (not over thirty-five men;) and the time of this battle has ever since been regarded as the epoch of the full establishment of the colony (now the Republic) of Liberia on the western coast of Africa. As such, its anniversary is kept as a day of public thanksgiving.

Since that time, though the colonists have met with various reverses, and have been obliged in a few instances to take up arms against some of the contiguous native tribes; yet, during most of the time, the dove of peace has hovered over them, and the sun of prosperity has shone upon their pathway, with but few intervening clouds. And in a little more than a quarter of a century from the time when the stars and stripes were first hoisted on that forest-clad Cape, by a little company of daring adventurers, the voice of a new-born Republic was heard asking admission into the family of nations; three of the most powerful of which (Great Britain, France, and Prussia) have freely and fully acknowledged her sovereignty and independence. And there, on the coast of that benighted land, the fires of civil and religious liberty, which have thus been lighted, will no doubt continue to blaze

out in attractive loveliness, until their influences shall be felt throughout the length and breadth of that vast peninsula.

Under the administration of the self-sacrificing and indefatigable Ashmun, who presided over the destinies of the infant colony, with a few brief intervals of relaxation, until the spring of 1828, (nearly six years,) the condition of the first settlement greatly improved, and other settlements were commenced; additional territory was procured by purchase from the native chiefs; and the number of the colonists was considerably increased by accessions from the United States—about eight hundred new immigrants having arrived.

The Rev. Mr. Ashmun, who had so long labored and suffered for the good of Liberia, at last sunk under the weight of his burdens: his physical system became entirely prostrated; and as the only possibility of recovery, he resolved to sail for the United States. Accordingly, on the 25th of March, 1828, he embarked for the home of his childhood, after having taken an affectionate leave of the weeping and sorrowful companions of his exile. A few days after his arrival in this country, his wearied, worn-out body found a resting place in the silent grave-yard, and his freed spirit a home in heaven. On the departure of Mr. Ashmun, the superintendence of affairs devolved on the Rev. Lott Cary, one of the early emigrants, who had already proved himself to be eminently useful to his fellow pioneers; but whose career of usefulness was terminated by death, on the evening of the 8th of November, 1828, by the accidental explosion of a quantity of powder, in the old agency house, in which he and others were engaged in making cartridges.

The successor of Mr. Ashmun, Doctor Richard Randall, arrived at Monrovia on the 23d December, 1828, accompanied by

Dr. Joseph Mechlin, Jr., as Colonial Physician and Surgeon. Dr. Randall entered on the performance of the duties of his station with a zeal and enthusiasm which soon proved that his mental energies, and his enterprising spirit were too ardent for his physical system, while exposed to the debilitating influences of the climate, and the local accessory agents of disease, of intertropical Africa. He was removed by death from the scene of his labors and sufferings, after a residence of less than four months in the Colony. The duties of the agency, as well as those of the medical department, thus devolved on Dr. Mechlin, who was afterwards appointed to that station by the Society; and who remained in charge of the agency until the latter part of the year 1833, when he returned to the United States, and resigned his office. During his agency, the accession of immigrants from the United States was very considerable; and among the various evidences of progress, was the purchase of a fine tract of territory on the St. John's river, and the commencement of the settlement of Edina, near the mouth of that river. Several mission stations, under the auspices of different societies in Europe and the United States, were established in the Colony; and the progress of civilization and Christianity among the contiguous native tribes was very encouraging.

Dr. Mechlin was succeeded in the agency by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, who performed the duties pertaining to that important station, until about the middle of the year 1835, when, in consequence of ill-health, he returned to the United States. The Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D., was his successor.

In the early part of 1834, the Colony of "Maryland, in Liberia," located at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, was com-

menced under the direction and superintendence of Dr. James Hall, who had previously resided at Monrovia as assistant physician, and who remained in charge of the new Colony about two years.

In the early part of the following year, (1835,) a new settlement was commenced at Bassa Cova, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Shortly after its establishment, it was attacked by a native chief, named Jo Harris, in command of a body of men, who rushed upon the defenseless settlers, and massacred about twenty of them. Those who succeeded in escaping, afterwards located on the St. John's river, opposite Edina, where there is now a flourishing commercial town.

During the year 1836, the settlement of Marshall, at the mouth of Junk river was commenced; and during the same year, an important tract of land was purchased on the Sinou river, and a settlement commenced, under the auspices of the Mississippi Colonization Society. In the month of September of this year, Dr. Skinner was obliged to leave the Colony, in consequence of the impaired state of his health, brought on principally by his arduous and multifarious duties; and the duties of the agency again devolved on the Rev. A. D. Williams, a colonist, who had occupied the position of agent during the absence of Dr. Mechlin, while on a visit to the United States in 1830; and who continued to fill the office until the arrival of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., as Governor of the "Commonwealth," on the 1st of April, 1839; which event marks a new epoch in the progress as well as in the history of Liberia. During the latter part of the preceding year (1838) all the State Colonization Societies, except the Maryland Society, became more intimately united as auxiliaries to the parent Society; and, by agreement,

the different colonies in Liberia, except the Maryland Colony, were consolidated under one Government, to be called the Commonwealth of Liberia; and Thomas Buchanan, Esq., who had spent one year at Bassa Cove as agent for the New York and Pennsylvania Societies, was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth; which office he filled with dignity and great usefulness about two years and a half, when (on the 3d September, 1841,) Liberia and the American Colonization Society were deprived by death of his valuable services—a loss that was keenly felt and deeply lamented by all who felt interested in the prosperity of Liberia, on both sides of the Atlantic.

During the administration of Governor Buchanan, the foundation of the Liberian enterprise was more firmly established than it had ever been before; and general prosperity prevailed throughout the different settlements. The several departments of the Government were more systematically arranged, and more attention was given to agriculture and education than in former years. The citizens of Liberia were thus better prepared to assume the entire responsibilities of self-government.

By the death of Governor Buchanan, the management of the Government devolved on General Joseph J. Roberts, the Lieutenant Governor, who was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth by the Colonization Society, soon after the melancholy tidings of the death of Governor Buchanan reached the United States; and who continued to fill the office with dignity and acceptability, under the auspices of the Society, until the establishment of the Republic, and the consequent new organization of the Government. In the month of July, 1847, a Convention of delegates, elected by the people, met at Monrovia, and formed the Constitution of the Repub-

lic of Liberia, which, with a Declaration of Independence, was adopted by the people, and published to the world. In the month of October of that year, Governor Roberts was elected, and on the 3d of January, 1848, was regularly installed, the first President of the Republic. At the regular election in May, 1849, he was re-elected for two years longer; and was again re-elected in May, 1851.

Since the establishment of the Republic, several large and important tracts of territory have been secured by purchase from the native chiefs, and to the close of 1851, upwards of two thousand immigrants from the United States have been added to the population; the whole number of which is now (April, 1852) estimated at between six and seven thousand, exclusive of the native inhabitants, one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand of whom reside within the territory, and are subject to the laws, of the Republic; and many of whom, through the example, influence, and agency of the citizens and Government of Liberia, have been brought, not only within the pale of civilization, but to a practical realization of the sublime truths and transcendent blessings of our holy Christianity. And through the instrumentality of the Government of Liberia, much has been done, directly as well as indirectly, towards the suppression of the slave trade; which nefarious traffic the Liberians have shown both a determination and ability to abolish forever from all the territory over which they may, from time to time, acquire jurisdiction.

In the month of November, 1851, a company of native Africans, under the command of a chief, named Grando, who, it is believed, was instigated by certain foreign traders, made an unexpected attack on a new settlement, located in Grand Bassa county, and massacred nine

of the settlers, including four children. This murderous act induced the Liberians to take up arms against Grando and his allies, not only to punish them for the murder of some of the citizens, and to quell the spirit of insurrection that they had exhibited against the laws of the Republic, under which they had voluntarily placed themselves, but to convince the native inhabitants of every part of the Republic of the ability of the Government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and to punish crime wherever committed within its jurisdiction. Accordingly, in the month of January, an expedition, consisting of about five hundred American immigrants, and as many friendly natives, invaded the territory occupied by the rebels, who had made considerable preparation for defence, and, after several battles, succeeded in demolishing their strongholds, and in fully establishing the power of the Government to enforce due subordination among its

subjects, and proper obedience to the laws. It is hoped and believed that the prompt and summary punishment thus inflicted will sufficiently intimidate the native inhabitants of Liberia, to prevent any further insurrectionary movements in any part of the Republic.

The political jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia extends from the mouth of the Shebar river, on the north (near the southern boundary of the British Colony of Sierra Leone,) to the northern boundary of "Maryland in Liberia," a distance along the seacoast of about 500; which, added to the territory within the jurisdiction of the Maryland Colony, makes the seaboard extent of the two Governments about 600; embracing a tract of country between the parallels of 4½ and 7½ degrees of north latitude, covered with the verdure of perpetual spring, and presenting an inviting field for commercial enterprise and agricultural industry.

President Roberts' Inaugural Address.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE:—I am summoned before you to take upon myself a solemn pledge, one of the qualifications necessary to the important trust I am a third time about to assume. It is with particular pleasure that I obey this command, because, while I am performing an act of duty required by the constitution of my country, I am also afforded an opportunity of presenting to my fellow-citizens my sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for so distinguished a mark of their confidence and favor. Next to a consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty, nothing is more valuable to a citizen serving his country, than the satisfaction of knowing that he has the approba-

tion of his fellow-citizens in the management of their public affairs. So I have received this testimony, which my fellow-citizens, by their suffrage, have been pleased to give of my conduct. I am extremely sensible of the honor they have done me, and fully appreciate this token of their confidence, which truly inspires me with feelings of profound gratitude; and I avail myself of this occasion to present to them, through you, my best thanks, which I trust they will accept, as emanating from a sincere heart.

But, gentlemen, while this circumstance of their confidence commands my gratitude and devotion, I am, at the same time, deeply impressed with a sense of the important trust to be assumed.

It cannot be doubted that the duties and responsibilities of the station are daily increasing, and, as a natural consequence, will continue to increase as the government advances to maturity, especially in establishing its foreign relations, fixing its commercial policy, maintaining its dignity abroad, and enforcing an implicit observance of its laws at home. These several considerations, and the circumstances connected with them, will, as they arise, increase in importance and complication, and will require, for the preservation of the best interests of the government, the greatest care and attention, and the exercise of a sound discretion and acute judgment on the part of him who may be charged with the administration of the government.

These reflections irresistibly awaken in me a mistrust of my ability, and kindle fears that I may not be equal to the increasing demands of the office. I, however, beg to assure my fellow-citizens that it shall be my constant aim and unwavering purpose, so to administer the government as to deserve the reward of their confidence and approbation; and that I meet their call on the present occasion with a full determination to discharge faithfully, and to the best of my ability, the important duties that will devolve upon me. And when I have done this, I flatter myself that any error I may commit will be pardoned as an error of the head, and not of the heart. I am also consoled in the belief that I shall enjoy the confidence and continue to have the full co-operation and assistance of the distinguished gentlemen who fill the legislative and judicial departments of the government. With such aids, and an honest determination on my part to do what I believe to be just and

proper, I hope to be able to meet the wishes and expectations of my fellow-citizens. At any rate I unhesitatingly assure them that it shall be my constant study to execute faithfully and impartially the numerous duties that will devolve upon me. And in the discharge of these, my guide shall be, as it has hitherto been, the constitution, which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend," as also the laws which I am pledged to enforce.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens that another term of two years has expired, and that the commencement of a new session of the Legislature finds us in the enjoyment of the blessing of civil and religious liberty, and the preservation of all our republican institutions. This should be, and doubtless is, a source of much gratification to every citizen of Liberia; and I am inclined to believe doubly so, from the fact that there are those who still speak tauntingly of this government, and disparagingly of the stability of its institutions.

It is said, that the republic of Liberia is a weak and impotent power, existing only by the toleration of the great civilized powers; that she is unable to afford protection against foreign aggression; that she has no terror in her flag, and no glory in her future; that she will not be able to perpetuate her independence, and maintain respectability among the other powers of the earth. To which they add: Liberia must do as other nations do; have a domestic and foreign policy; enter into treaties, and form alliances; establish commerce, and build a navy to protect it; keep a standing army; send ministers to foreign courts, and do a hundred other things which I need not take up your time to enumerate. And where, inquire these wiseacres,

are they to get the money to defray all these necessary expenses? In another quarter, it is trumpeted by the enemies of our race, that Liberia, if left to herself, will soon be added to the catalogue of proofs that the African race is incapable of self-government. Wonderful discovery! But, gentlemen, these are empty speculations: and as such, I am satisfied you will agree with me, deserve but little attention.

For four years Liberia has maintained her position as an independent state; and, though her path has been strewn with innumerable difficulties, who can deny that her course has been onward? I question whether history can produce an instance where any people, under the same adverse circumstances, have made greater progress in nationality than the people of Liberia. And I have yet to be convinced that any other people of whatever race could have presented greater proofs of capacity for self-government.—Who can point to the period in the history of Liberia when anarchy and confusion reigned, when law and order were no longer maintained among her citizens? No, gentlemen; the skeptic must stand mute: the people of Liberia understand too well their true interests, and appreciate too highly their republican institutions.

I venture to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no country under the wide-spread heavens can boast a more law-abiding people than the people of this republic. And am I saying too much, when I say that the stability of her institutions, so far, and the integrity of her citizens, clearly indicate for Liberia a glorious future? I trow not.

That she is weak, and, in her infancy, has to struggle hard to main-

tain her position, is unquestionable. But, gentlemen, this very weakness, though it may expose her to the insults of ill-bred adventurers who may visit her coast, is her sure guaranty against foreign aggression; but apart from this weakness, with justice on her side, what has Liberia to fear? Other nations will respect her just so long as she respects herself; and if I know any thing of the character of her citizens, I think I know that they will not be wanting in this particular. It is, indeed, astonishing what absurd notions some people entertain respecting Liberia, her people, her system of government, her power, and her resources.

That she must have a policy, foreign and domestic; that she will make treaties and form alliances; establish commerce and build a navy; support ministers at foreign courts, &c., &c., are matters of course, consequent upon her nationality, and will be formed and established as circumstances shall require, and as her power and resources shall be developed. To form and establish these is no more the work of a day for Liberia than for other countries. Does history point to a nation that had not a beginning, and in its infancy was not as impotent as Liberia now is? A single glance over the historic page is sufficient to convince us of this fact. All empires had to struggle in the feebleness of infancy, and by degrees attain their zenith. Some have maintained their glory, while others have declined to a dissolution, and returned to their nothingness again. That great First Cause rules as well the destiny of nations as of individuals, and one common fate awaits all things upon earth; a thousand causes conspire to accelerate or delay their perfection or ruin. It is difficult to foresee in ad-

vance what effects will follow certain causes. It is not given us to know the future; no human hand can rend the impenetrable veil; we can, therefore, only argue from probabilities and analogies. Let us then look for a moment into remote times, and we shall see that, from the most contemptible origin upon record, Rome became the most powerful state the sun had ever shone upon; but, having run through all the vicissitudes of dominion, her course was finished and her empire was dissolved, that the separated members of it might arise to run through similar revolutions. Proud Albion was a part of this mighty empire; but, being separated from it, she, too, in her turn, commenced her career, like Liberia, in weakness and impotency—a nation without power beyond the white cliffs of her own little isle. But step by step she advanced to power, extended her dominions, and has now arrived at an eminence of dazzling glory and greatness; her flag everywhere respected, and her friendship courted by all nations. Gentlemen, Liberia is on the same high road to greatness, with flattering prospects before her. Why, then, may not her citizens, reposing full confidence in the unerring wisdom of an all-wise Providence, look forward with high anticipations to the same glorious future? From a short retrospect of her progress, it is very evident that the establishment of this Republic was not wholly the work of man; the Almighty himself directed the enterprise, and his protecting care has been continually around her. Who will doubt, then, the glorious destiny that awaits her?

Yes, gentlemen, Heaven has declared it, and the decree has gone forth, not to be recalled: "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto

God." It only remains, then, for every Liberian to do his duty, to live for his country and for posterity, and the thing shall be accomplished.

It is no fiction, but a veritable reality. A Christian state has arisen into existence, and is now in successful operation, on the barbarous coast of benighted Africa.

And it does appear to me that a doubt should no longer remain as to the designs of Heaven in returning us to our fatherland. To this end Liberia is attracting the attention of the rest of the universe; the eyes of the whole civilized world are upon her, critically observing every step she takes.

The people of Liberia are unquestionably solving the greatest of political problems, the capacity of the African race for self-government. And I verily believe—indeed, I have not the slightest doubt—that, under God, Liberia is the chosen instrument of working out this problem, and of restoring to Africa a government, a name, and the blessings of civilization and Christianity. And, gentlemen, by the Divine blessing, you have already accomplished much for down-trodden Africa; and you have every encouragement to persevere in your efforts to carry forward the work committed to your hands. Will it be asked, What have you accomplished? The answer is at hand, and, though the enemies of Liberia may attempt it, cannot be gainsaid. You have successfully warred against that curse of all curses, the detestable slave-trade, and by your exertions have aided in effectually driving from these shores those monsters in human shape who once infested this coast; you have relieved thousands from innumerable distresses, consequent upon the ravages of cruel wars, instigated by heartless slave-dealers, and, with

other thousands, brought them within the pale of civilization. And, above all, from Liberia has gone forth the light of Christianity, penetrating the very depths of heathen superstition and idolatry, so that in every direction may be seen the sons of the forest giving earnest heed to the story of the cross.

And while so much is being accomplished for the sons of Africa at home, I am impressed with the belief that God has destined this republic to be the centre of attraction to her scattered children, who for ages have bent under the galling yoke of oppression in almost every quarter of the globe, and that He will gradually bring them into the enjoyment of perfect freedom in the bosom of Liberia.

And no country presents to them a more inviting field for industrious enterprise than the land of their ancestors: no country possesses greater natural resources than this—rich in minerals of the greatest value, and a soil unsurpassed in fertility and productiveness. Indeed, nothing is required in Liberia to make her powerful and her citizens respectable, wealthy, and happy, but cheerful hearts and willing hands.

Gentlemen, I feel that it would be an unnecessary trespass upon your time, and perhaps your patience too, were I on the present occasion to enter into any explanation of the principles that have governed my conduct during the term just expired; or even to indulge any remarks respecting the policy I shall in future pursue in the management of your public affairs. One thing, however, I may be permitted to state, in respect to the past, and I flatter myself that you will bear me testimony to the correctness of the assertion, that I have exerted my best efforts to maintain peace and harmony

among the tribes by which we are surrounded, and that I have not failed, by every means in my power, to encourage friendly intercourse with the citizens and subjects of all nations visiting our shores. With respect to the first, I am happy to be able to inform you that our efforts have been attended with marked success. But while we have this cause of congratulation, we have also cause to regret that, in some one or two instances, foreign traders have not reciprocated our friendly disposition, but, by unjustifiable conduct, have given occasion of just indignation.

I am gratified to state, however, that, as far as I am informed, this feeling of rancor is confined to one or two individuals only, who, for some reason, impossible for me to divine, seem to have imbibed an implacable hatred against every thing Liberian.

To such of our aboriginal inhabitants that they come in contact with, they speak in the most disrespectful terms of the government and its officers; and in several instances have improperly interfered in matters pertaining wholly to the government. And there appears also to be good ground for belief that they have gone so far as to attempt to inculcate in certain chiefs a spirit of insubordination. Their conduct is not unobserved by the government; but as no positive proof has been obtained that any serious consequences have resulted from their pernicious teachings, great forbearance has been maintained, and as yet no measures have been adopted to compel them to answer for thus tampering with the harmony of our citizens.

In conclusion, gentlemen, and before I take upon me the obligation about to be imposed, I beg to assure you that my zeal for the

public good is not one whit abated. Every interest of Liberia lays near my heart. General education, and the civilization and christianization of Africa, are subjects to which my thoughts are constantly directed, and I doubt not that your thoughts too have been frequently employed in devising means for the accomplishment of these great objects; and that, with me, you sympathise in every effort which is being made to extend the blessings of civilization and civil and religious liberty into Africa; and that you will aid, by every means in your power, every such effort, to the end that her sons may be redeemed from their deep degradation. And I beg to say further, gentlemen, that I shall not fail to recommend, from time to time, such measures to the Legislature as in my opinion may be necessary and proper to promote the interests of agriculture, commerce,

and internal improvements. To enforce a strict accountability on the part of the officers concerned in the management of the affairs of the government, and to observe the utmost economy in all public expenditures, shall be my constant care.

I have now only to add, that our grateful acknowledgments are due to an all-wise Providence for the state of improvement which is everywhere manifest in our infant Republic, and for the great prosperity with which, in his goodness, God has blessed our country. Let us then continue to trust in him, and not fail to invoke a continuance of that protecting care which has led us, step by step, from such small beginnings, to the position we to-day occupy.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, December 3d, 1851.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Jan. 26, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from an exceedingly fatiguing campaign of some twenty-five days in the Grand Bassa, Tobacconee, New Cess, and Tradetown countries, where we have been to chastise the perpetrators of the cruel massacre of a number of our citizens in November last, at the new settlement near Fishtown; and who, on the 15th of the same month, made a desperate attack on the township of Bassa Cove, (now Buchanan,) the particulars of which I have already communicated to you.

I find the barque "Morgan Dix" here, on the eve of sailing for the United States; and, as I am sure you will be anxious to hear from us, and learn something of our opera-

tions, I hasten to drop you a line or two, to say that the campaign has been eminently successful, though we have had to contend against the combined forces of the districts above mentioned; numbering, at the lowest estimate, not less than five thousand effective men. Our force consisted of five hundred and fifty Americans, and about the same number of native troops. During our march we were frequently attacked by small parties of the insurgents, which, however, were readily driven back and dispersed. On the 6th instant we marched upon Grando's barricaded town, where he had made every warlike preparation to receive us; and which place he and his deluded followers believed impregnable. Within about two miles of the town, at a most difficult swamp we had to cross,

he had constructed a substantial breastwork, which was defended by a large force of about three times our number. There Grando expected certainly to defeat us, but our men behaved well, and, after an action of one hour and thirty-five minutes, drove them out. They retreated to another strong position on the line of our march, and, as the head of our column cleared the heavy forest intervening, they opened upon us a heavy fire. They were, however, soon driven back, and, panic-stricken, fled to the town, two miles distant, which they fired immediately, and dispersed; with instructions, as I afterwards learned, to join Boyer, of Tradetown, who was strongly posted on the southeast bank of the New Cess river to dispute our passage. Before we reached the river, however, the New Cess chiefs, who had maintained their allegiance to the Government, had compelled Boyer to retire into his own district, which he did very reluctantly, committing many depredations as he retired upon the inhabitants of the New Cess country.

In the two attacks above mentioned we had sixteen wounded; five badly, none mortally. From Grando's place we proceeded through the Tobaccoconee and New Cess countries without material interruption—now and then a few shots to remind us of what lay before us. I had frequent interviews with the principal chiefs of the New Cess country, all of whom are greatly incensed against Grando and Boyer; and they tendered every assistance in their power to punish them for their base conduct.

Being joined, on the morning of the 15th instant, by the 2d regiment, which had been operating separately in the upper part of the Bassa country, we commenced our march

from Joe West's town, in the New Cess country, upon Boyer's principal town. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day we were attacked in front, when within about a mile of the town, by a small party, which soon fled into the town; and no sooner had our advanced guard cleared the woods and sighted the barricade than they opened upon us a tremendous fire of musketry and big guns. The fire was promptly returned, and for an hour and three-quarters the conflict was desperate. We had to contend against fearful odds; but the hand of Divine Providence was on our side, and we gloriously triumphed. The loss of the enemy was very considerable. Boyer had two brothers killed and himself badly wounded. We had four killed, and twenty-seven wounded; two since dead: the others will all doubtless recover.

I exceedingly regretted the necessity of this campaign, but it could not be avoided. The effect, however, will be most salutary. It will convince the aboriginal inhabitants of every part of the Republic of the ability of the Government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and punish crime wherever committed within its jurisdiction. And the result of this campaign will not only convince the natives of the power of the Government to maintain its authority, but also *certain foreign traders, who have openly inculcated a feeling of opposition among some of our neighboring tribes.*

Will you believe it, sir, that I have obtained incontrovertible testimony that a certain foreign trader has instigated the natives to the whole of these outrages? He personally solicited certain New Cess chiefs to join Boyer in his attack upon us; assuring them that if they would unite their forces the Government

could not maintain its jurisdiction; in which case he would be relieved from the operation of the navigation, commerce, and revenue laws of the Republic, and in future would pay them, in the shape of presents, what he is now required to pay the Government for duties. He also proposed to supply them with all the ammunition they might require. With the principal of the New Cess chiefs he did not succeed—two only pledged themselves to him. To Boyer he gave every assistance, in munitions of war and directions as to his plans and preparations and manner of attack. We may yet get our hands upon the *gentleman*; and if so, we will teach him better manners.

These difficulties have placed us under great pecuniary embarrassments. I scarcely know which way to turn for relief. The soldiers that composed the expedition must be paid. They are mostly poor men, and need every cent for the immediate use of their families. Can you not do something for us in this time of need?

I have no further news of importance, except the arrival of a Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, who is to be formally presented to-morrow.

I have written in great haste, and with frequent interruptions.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully,
your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. WM. McLAIN.

Constitution of the Alabama State Colonization Society.

ON the 10th December, 1851, a meeting was held in the City of Montgomery, for the establishment of a State Colonization Society, at which the following Constitution was adopted:

ARTICLE 1. The name of this Society is the ALABAMA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ART. 2. The object of the Society is to promote the emigration of free colored persons from the State of Alabama to Africa.

ART. 3. The officers of the Society are a President, such number of Vice Presidents as the Society may appoint, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, who are elected annually, and remain in office until their successors are elected.

ART. 4. The President, or in his absence, the Vice President, residing in the City of Montgomery, with the Secretaries and Treasurer, constitute an Executive Committee, who

must meet from time to time, as may be necessary, and a majority of whom may act.

ART. 5. It is the duty of the Executive Committee to superintend the affairs of the Society—to fill all vacancies until the next annual meeting—to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of such free persons of color of this State as desire to emigrate to Liberia—to receive subscriptions and donations in aid of the Society, and make report of their proceedings to each annual meeting thereof.

ART. 6. The annual meeting of the Society is in the City of Montgomery, on the 1st Monday in January, for the election of officers and transaction of business, at which the President shall preside; or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents.

ART. 7. Any person contributing annually to the Society a sum not less than two dollars, is a member thereof. The payment of twenty

dollars constitutes any person a life member.

ART. 8. The Recording Secretary must keep a book, and record therein the names of all the members, stating opposite their names which are life members, and also record therein the transactions of the Society at its annual meeting, and of the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

ART. 9. The Corresponding Secretary must transact the correspondence of the Society.

ART. 10. The Treasurer must keep the funds of the Society, pay them out on the order of the Executive Committee, and make report to the annual meeting of the Society, or to the Executive Committee when required, the receipts and disbursements, and the amount on hand.

ART. 11. The Society, in conjunction with others which are, or may be established in the South-western States, having a similar object in view, may establish a joint Colonization Board, to be located in New Orleans, for the purpose of aiding emigration to Liberia, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed on.

ART. 12. Societies formed in any part of this State, having the same object in view, may, on application become auxiliary to this Society.

ART. 13. The Vice Presidents have authority to receive the subscriptions of members, and such donations as may be made to the Society, forwarding the same to the Treasurer, as soon as practicable after their receipt.

ART. 14. This Constitution may be amended by the vote of the majority of the members present at any annual meeting.

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The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society:

President—Hon. John J. Ormond, of Tuscaloosa.

Vice Presidents—Elbert A. Holt, of Montgomery county; Abner McGhee, of Montgomery county; Hon. J. A. Winston, of Sumter co.; Hon. Francis Lyon, of Marengo county; Hon. W. P. Chilton, of Macon county; Hon. Daniel Coleman, of Limestone county; Gen. E. D. King, of Perry county; Hon. D. G. Ligon, of Lawrence county; Hon. L. Tarrant, of Talladega county; Gen. Moses Kelly, of Jefferson county; Hon. Daniel E. Watrous, of Shelby county.

Treasurer—E. M. Hastings, of Montgomery.

Recording Secretary—L. B. Hansford, of Montgomery.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, of Montgomery.

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ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
STATE OF ALABAMA.

The Alabama State Colonization Society, for the purpose of aiding free persons of color to emigrate to Liberia, having been organized, the Society desires to make known its true character; its objects and design; and to satisfy the people of the State, that it is entitled to their sympathy and patronage.

The objection which has been generally urged in this State, to a co-operation with the Colonization Society of Washington City, is, that that Society is at least to some extent, either in the hands, or under the control of persons, many of whom are unfriendly to Southern institutions, and who favor that Society as a means of indirectly assailing the institution of Slavery in the Southern States. Whether this belief is well or ill founded, the effect is the same—a strong indisposition on the part of Southern men to affiliate with them.

It is an undeniable truth, that the presence of the free colored man in the midst of a slave population, is a great evil, which is felt and acknowledged as such; an evil which every consideration of self-interest prompts us to remove. Such is the sense of this evil, that at the present session of the Legislature, the question has been mooted, and referred to the Judiciary Committee for its solution, whether laws may not be passed, consistent with the Constitution, requiring them to leave the State.— There is now, and has been for many years, a most stringent law upon our statute book, requiring all free persons of color who have come to the State since 1832, to leave it; and our law forbids the emancipation of slaves within the State. It is then, manifest, that the presence of the Free Negro amongst us, is considered an evil of the first magnitude, and an evil which cannot be removed from amongst us by the passage of laws.

In this condition of things, the American Colonization Society offers to unite with us, and to aid in their removal, and we decline the proffered aid, and refuse our co-operation. Surely, then, we are called on by every consideration which can impel reasonable men to action, to put our own shoulders to the wheel. The laws which have been passed to drive them from the State, have been rendered powerless, by the sympathies of our own people.— These considerations, have led to the organization of the Alabama State Colonization Society. By reference to the constitution, it will be seen, that it has no connection with the Society at Washington, and can only have connection with other similar Societies in the Southwest. It being, then, distinctly admitted that the evil exists—that the law is

powerless to remove it—that it can only be removed by a union of individual effort, we confidently expect that Southern men will gladly avail themselves of the only feasible mode of eradicating this acknowledged evil. It is perfectly obvious that the free negro has neither the means nor the intelligence, to provide for his own emigration. No matter how much he may be disposed to leave a country, where, although it is the land of his birth, he is in fact an alien and a stranger; where, although he is an object of distrust and suspicion, and must forever continue a member of a degraded caste, he is nevertheless compelled to remain without the hope of being able to better his condition, and without the stimulus thereby afforded to exertion.

The question has thus far been considered merely as regards our own interest in the transportation of the free colored population, but there is a higher elevation from which it may be viewed, and one which comes home to the bosom and conscience of every Christian and Philanthropist, who acknowledges the obligation of doing all the good in his power. Africa is involved in the darkness of paganism, relieved at scattering intervals, by a scarcely less revolting Mahomedanism. That vast continent is the abode of wretchedness, and vice, and misery, so fearful, that the mind shrinks back aghast from its contemplation. Scarcely a ray of civilization has yet penetrated that benighted region; and if we may judge of the future from the past, never will, but through the agency of the black man civilized and christianized by intercourse with the whites. His constitution will enable him to withstand the deleterious influence of the climate of Africa,

to which so many white men have fallen a sacrifice, and by precept and example, teach them the arts of civilized life, reclaim them from barbarism, and carry among them the blessings of christianity and civilization.

Do we mistake our countrymen, in supposing they will join us in the only feasible plan for the accomplishment of an object which self-interest, religion, and philanthropy, alike demand? We are satis-

fied we do not, and therefore confidently and earnestly solicit their aid. Any donations which may be made, will be sacredly devoted to the purpose indicated by our Constitution, or in accordance with any particular direction which may be given to it by the donor. Come forward then, fellow-citizens, and join us in urging forward this cause, so emphatically the cause of our country, and of humanity.

Montgomery, Dec. 11th, 1851.

James G. Birney on Colonization.

THE following is the conclusion of a pamphlet, recently published, entitled "Examination of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Strader, Gorman, and Armstrong, vs. Christopher Graham, delivered at its December term, 1850: concluding with an address to the free colored people; advising them to remove to Liberia. By James G. Birney."

Mr. Birney argues that the whole drift of popular sentiment, legislation and adjudication in this country is adverse to the free colored people—that it is rendering their residence among us more and more intolerable and degrading—that they must and should emigrate—that Canada is too cold for them, and will never treat them as other than an inferior race—that in the British West Indies they will also be a degraded caste—and that Liberia offers the best prospect now open to them. The following is what he says under this head :

Of Liberia, I intend to say but little. She is now, and she has been for the last four years, politically detached from this Government. She is entirely free, and her national independence has been recognized by France and Great Britain. What is true of it, has been as well said as I could say it—perhaps much better. It would be strange, indeed, if its warm advocates had not, in commending it, gone a good deal beyond the truth. That Liberia is no *elysium* is very clear to my mind. Should you conclude to emigrate to it, I would not have you to imagine that you are going to any such place. In saying this, I intend no disparagement of Liberia, below other new countries, but they all testify to the truth of the remark. In going there you are going to a land—rich and fertile I believe it to be—in which much *work*—particularly of the rough kind—is to be done, before the conveniences and advantages you leave behind/ can be had ; where *labor* of the right kind is scarce and hard to be obtained ; where society is rude and uncouth, and where, after struggling with difficulties for a life-time, you will die, leaving things, it is to be hoped, better than you find them. There may be exceptions, but

speaking not of them, but of the general social condition.*

Lastly, having seen the miseries and evils of slavery here, in every way, it is to be supposed that you will exercise restraint enough, not only *not* to engage in it yourselves, but to discountenance any approach to it in others. This should be done on the first and least attempt that way—for although the secondary law, and even *constitutions*, may forbid slavery—as is the case in some of our free States—yet slavery may, substantially, be *practised*; and you here see “what a great matter a little fire kindleth.” And yet I must say—considering who are at the head of the Colonization cause in this country, many of them being themselves slaveholders, or the friends of slavery here—it would not much surprise me if you were to become somewhat implicated in it; especially, too, when I remember that some of our early settlers fled from their own country to avoid persecution, and became a good deal remarkable as persecutors here. But be assured, if you tolerate slavery among you, the foundation will be laid of much trouble; of a superstructure that will be weak and unstable, and that will not stand a heavy blow. But putting aside all this—notwithstanding reports, which I must say are not favorable, have been set on foot, but which although they have been reiterated, I trust, have been amply disproved from the most reliable sources—what recommends Liberia to me for you, and what ought to recommend it to you, is,

that the germs of civilization are there, and the white man does not rule.

It would not much surprise me, if the counsel I have thought it well to offer were, *at first*, rejected by you all. Indeed, it would more surprise me if it were not—although you must see that it is offered for *your* good—that it springs from the oppressive principle that gave birth to the Colonization Society, and from the wrongs inflicted on you by the whites—wronges that you are unable to resist. I am fully prepared, too, for *permanent* opposition on the part of two classes of the colored people: 1. Those who have made money, however small in amount it must be when compared with the whites, and wish to enjoy it here, content that they and their families suffer all the impositions they now suffer—impositions that, if the belief I entertain is true, will be aggravated in future. 2. Those who have not more energy or force of character than will suffice them to run their chance of getting enough in this country to eat and wear.

To these two classes—knowing it would be useless, I have nothing to say. But to the more noble-minded—to those who wish to get from under the pressure of irresistible, unjust power—to those who wish to give full sweep to the faculties which God has given to all his children—to those who wish to make men of themselves—to those, the sooner the idea is proposed the better.†

I have said that, *at first*, my coun-

* For more particular information, see a pamphlet (published in 1850) by J. W. Lugenbeel, formerly Colonial Physician, and United States Agent in Liberia. While we see no reason for distrusting the facts as related, we do not agree with him in some of his inferences.

† Governor Roberts, of Liberia, in a late letter to some one in this country, inviting the people of it to emigrate, says, however it may be protracted, it will come to this at last.

sel will be rejected by all of you. There may, however, be a few who will not reject it—such as have had rather a dim or obscure view of the plan proposed, and who would not even mention what they knew for fear of incurring an odium which they could not meet, or of separating from a class of which they still wished to form a part.

With these exceptions, and only as exceptions ought they to be considered, the colored people have fallen into the notion—a notion in which, perhaps, they have been trained—that it is a point of honor for them to remain in this country as long as their colored brethren are enslaved, and that it will gratify their enemies—the Colonizationists—should they go to Liberia. Admitting that the Colonizationists are all they are supposed to be—a thing I feel no inclination to controvert—it is an unworthy motive, and it will be as sure to injure *you*, as any other unworthy motive is sure to injure him who entertains it. It matters not how small the thing may be, or whether he, against whom the wrong may be done, knows of it or not.

But ought the whole matter of your emigration to be thought of thus? It is too important to be committed to the direction of feeling and passion. It ought to be submitted to our best judgment—to our most deliberate reason—the highest faculty of our nature, and therefore well adapted for deciding such questions. A fair appeal to this power will enable you to determine, whether, on the whole, you should leave this country, and what other you should seek.

But you will, no doubt, say that this counsel, coming from an old and reputed friend, will precipitate on you evils which you are unprepared for, and which otherwise you would not suffer. I would be very far from aiding, in any way, in bringing about such a state of things, nor do I think that what I have said will do so. But it must be remembered that the "oppressor" here has "*power*," and that he has all the effective and official departments of the Government on his side; that the whites have already explained away and overlooked the provisions of their Constitution; that they have forgotten and disregarded the humanity we owe all our fellow-beings, and that they will proceed as far as they may think *necessary to accomplish their purpose*—no matter what may be the extremity.

But some of you, in your dejection, and in your oppugnation to injustice, may say *we can suffer it*. That may be, I will not dispute it. But to be cast down, discouraged, becomes no one whose constant aim is to do right, least of all, him who aspires to lead others by perilous paths to safe places.

While it must be almost needless to say to you that the counsel I have offered is only the expression of my opinion; that it can be disproved, if unsound, and that if unsound, it has no binding force on any one; I trust it is equally needless to say, that its fair and candid consideration will be very gratifying, and that this gratification will be much increased, if it should lead to happy results.

African Colonization.

THE Legislature of Louisiana now in session, has had under consideration the movement in favor of Afri-

can colonization, with the view of rendering to it substantial assistance. The following is a copy of a preamble

and resolution relating to the subject, already adopted by the House of Representatives, and likely, we understand, to be carried by a large vote in the Senate. Taken in conjunction with the deep interest manifested in the same work by the governing bodies of other States, it may be regarded as evidence of the rapid extension of public feeling in the direction of measures adapted to meet one of the most obvious exigences of the time:

"Whereas, The people of Louisiana, feeling a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and that the success of that great and patriotic enterprise deeply involves the best interest of the State: Therefore—

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to promote the success of that great enterprise: first, by urging on the General Government such a donation of land, or an appropriation of money, as will aid in removing the free people of color, with their consent, from the United States to Liberia, in Africa; secondly, by using their best efforts to promote what is usually called the "Ebony Line," in transporting the said free people of color to the Republic of Liberia, and to increase the commercial facilities between the United States and Western Africa, through the medium of Liberia.

"*Resolved, further,* That the Governor be requested to forward to our Representatives in Congress a copy of this resolution."

As referring to the "Ebony Line," this motion comes too late, we fear, to be of service during the present

session, that project having been classed with a batch of schemes of vastly inferior importance, and reported against as for the time unworthy of further notice. It presents too few facilities for the manufacture of Presidential capital to be available just now. Still, duty to a great experiment in philanthropy requires that the project should not be lost sight of; and in this regard the action of the Louisiana legislature will be of essential service.

We believe that a bill is now before the Senate of the same State, making it incumbent on all who emancipate slaves to appropriate \$150 to each, in order to provide the means of transportation to Liberia.

New Jersey has appropriated \$1,000 a year for two years, to promote the efforts of the African Colonization Society, established in that State on the model of the national society, having its headquarters in this city. The New York legislature has before it a measure of a kindred character, introduced in pursuance of the humane recommendations of Governor HUNT. In a debate arising out of it, Senator BEEKMAN stated that notwithstanding the opposition of the mass of the colored residents of New York to African colonization, he had received a memorial from two hundred and fifty of their number, asking assistance from the State to enable them to emigrate. Many of them, he added, were men of substance, who could and would pay all their expenses; but others were poor and needed aid to establish them in Africa, and for such the bill now under consideration is designed.

The time is not distant, we hope, when the full importance of this work will force itself on the consideration of the country and on its

councils. It seems to present the only feasible method of elevating and improving our free colored population, and, if successful, will

be the means of removing one of the most prolific sources of misery and mischief now found within our boundaries.—*Republic.*

Extract from a letter from a Free Colored Man in Alabama.

TUSKALOOSA, Alabama,

Dec. 29, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Colonization is rapidly growing in favor in this State. Ere this, doubtless you have heard of the formation of a State Colonization Society in Alabama, having for its object the colonizing her free people of color on the west coast of Africa, or in other words, sending them to Liberia. And I doubt not that the day is not distant when there will be an uprising of the free people of color—not only in Alabama—not only in the much persecuted South, where it is said by the fanatics that we are sorely oppressed, and inhumanly treated, but in the liberal and philanthropic North. We are treated about as well here, at least those who behave themselves, and conduct themselves as they should, as the same class of persons in the North. You ask the question, are you ever going to Liberia? My answer is, yes, without hesitation. I heartily thank you and the society which you represent for your kind and liberal offer of a free passage, and six months support. I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to avail myself of the offer tendered at so early a day as the 10th January, but trust you will keep the privilege open a few months at least; and I think myself and several others will accept the proffered boon. We would most certainly go now, if we had our little matters closed, but those of us who want to go to Liberia are men who have been striving to do something for ourselves, and consequent-

ly have more or less business to close up. I think, however, that we will be able to leave here in a few months. There will be a handsome company from Alabama, I think, about next spring or fall. I have been informed by a correspondent at Huntsville, in the north end of this State, that there is several about there that have in part made up their minds to go, and they only want a little encouragement to settle them fully in favor of Liberia. The day is coming, and I trust is not far distant, when every free person of color in this country will esteem it a privilege to be sent to Liberia.

I am rejoiced to see that the free people in the great North is coming to their right minds at last. I was much pleased with the letter of Mr. Washington, of Hartford, on the subject of the condition of the colored people in this country. I trust there will be found ere long many Washingtons in the field laboring in behalf of Colonization. I was also pleased to see an account of a meeting of the colored people of New York, not long since, to take into consideration the expediency of emigrating to Liberia. I trust that these meetings will be gotten up in every State in the Union. Let the free colored people of every State meet in convention in their respective States, and exchange opinions, and make their views known to each other, and if needs be, hold a grand convention of all the States at such time and place as they may think proper;

and let those State conventions send delegates to Liberia, or if they should think proper to have a general convention, let that convention send delegates. There is upwards of two thousand free colored people in Alabama; and if each of these would contribute but twenty five cents a piece, we could have a fund sufficient to send two delegates to Liberia. Now, it does seem to me, if we, as a people, do feel any interest in our own welfare and that of our children, we will have no objection to inquiring into a matter of so much moment to us, at so small a cost.

I trust my brethren will think of

this matter, and arouse themselves, and let national pride be kindled up in their hearts, and go to and make us a great nation of our own, build our own cities and towns, make our own laws, collect our own revenues, command our own vessels, army and navy, elect our own governors and law makers, have our own schools and colleges, our own lawyers and doctors, in a word, cease to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and be men.

Believe me, yours, and Colonization's devoted friend,

S. W. JONES.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

The Virginian Colonizationist.

WE have received the first two numbers of the *Virginian Colonizationist*, a monthly journal, devoted to the cause of African Colonization, published at Richmond, by the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, under the direction and editorial management of the Rev. P. Slaughter, General Agent of that Society. It is a neatly printed and ably conducted journal; and we hope it may be extensively circulated throughout the Old Dominion. We doubt not it will prove a valuable auxiliary in the diffusion of information respecting the operations and success of the great enterprise which it advocates.

The following article from the second number, presents a view of the leading object that seems to have actuated our friends in Virginia in establishing a new paper:

A literary friend of ours, who is deeply imbued with the German philosophy, is accustomed to say, that if you give him any man's standpoint, he will tell you his opinions. Whether we agree with this senti-

ment or not, every careful observer perceives how our opinions are modified by the point of view from which we look at a question. In the sphere of politics and of religion, we see daily examples of this truth. Calhoun and Webster differ in the construction of a clause in the Constitution. In the judgment of the latter the Tariff is clearly constitutional—in the judgment of the former, is a plain violation of the Constitution. The philosophy of this difference of opinion is found in the fact, that they are the representatives of different interests. Northern and Southern men are wide asunder as the poles upon questions of State policy. Many persons on both sides of these questions are patriotic and honest men. But the one party has his stand-point in the North, and the other in the South, and their appreciations of men and measures are influenced accordingly. There are not many men who can rise above the mists of earthly interests and passions, and look at a subject in the light of pure reason. Even the

Christian, whose privilege it is to dwell in the serene heaven of charity, has his vision daily dimmed by the vapours that surround his earthly stand-point. For these reasons men, when they are free to choose, always prefer to confide their interests to those who are identified with them in interests and sympathies. This has ever been the best security for a people's rights and the best safeguard against the abuse of confidence. This reasoning seems to us to apply with force to the present relations between the Northern and Southern portions of this confederacy.

In the South, we have peculiar interests. No man who looks at these interests from a Northern stand-point, can appreciate our position as we do ourselves. They may be just and good men but circumstances

modify our appreciations, and though they may vindicate our position in argument, they cannot give us their sympathies. At the present moment, there is a lively sensibility in the Southern mind to every question touching the colored race in our midst. It is a delicate subject, and many Southern men are unwilling to trust the management of the questions to any person who is not identified with us in position, principles, interests, and sympathies. It is for these reasons that we have thought it expedient to establish this newspaper, to discuss the subject of American Colonization from the *Southern stand-point*, and we trust that the well known opinions of those under whose auspices it is conducted, will acquire for it the confidence of all parties in our State.

Mr. Webster's Views in reference to the recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia by the U. S. Government.

EXPRESSED IN REMARKS MADE AT AN ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN HIM BY A. G. PHELPS, JR. ESQ., IN N. YORK.

"For my part," said Mr. Webster, "I know of no reason why this enterprise should not receive the fostering care of the Government. Colonization was no longer an experiment. Its success is now beyond dispute. Just before the late Rufus King left his seat in the United States Senate, he proposed that the proceeds of the sale of the public lands should be devoted to the Colonization of the free colored people: and I must say that I have heard of no good reason, and know of no good reason, why this would not be a measure of expediency and propriety.

"On a recent occasion, (the anniversary meeting at Washington,) I took occasion to express my views on this point. The colony of Liberia

has certainly given proofs of the power of self-government. The community there appears to be one of much intelligence. Their affairs seem to be conducted with much prudence and sagacity, and I do not see why we should not recognise them as a Government, as we have recognised countries possessing a people inferior in intelligence. The Government of the Sandwich Islands I take to be less intelligent than that of Liberia. They have, it is true, a nominal King, who is a native, but four out of five of the persons composing the Government are foreigners. Some of these persons have come from our own country; some of them were selected from the missionaries; some came from the North, some from this sec-

tion, and some from the South. We deem it no disparagement to hold intercourse with this people," and Mr. Webster saw no good reason why the colony of Liberia might not be as much favored.

Mr. Webster afterwards, upon a remark from Dr. Spring, gave a lucid and instructive account of the negotiations in this country which led to the recognition of the independence of the Sandwich Islands. It so happened that in 1841 or 1842 he wrote, with the assent of the President, to our Minister at London, Mr. Everett, upon this very subject. He proposed to Lord Aberdeen, who was then the Prime Minister, and who was a very frank and fair man, that the Sandwich Islands, before they should be seized upon by any one nation, should have its protection guaranteed by all. His Lordship wrote to Mr. Everett to know if Mr. Webster was in earnest—so doubtful are diplomatists, sometimes, that men mean all they say—and on being assured that he was in earnest, he assented at once to

the idea, and England recognised the independence of the Sandwich Islands, and upon the suggestion which came from the United States. The agent of the Islands, thus encouraged, pursued his way to Belgium, and enlisted the sympathies of the Queen in his behalf. She was a devout woman, and interested in the work of spreading the cause of religion among the heathen. She, in turn, enlisted the action and sympathy of the King, her husband, and Belgium recognised the independence of the Sandwich Islands. So much could the influence of a good woman accomplish. Nor did she stop here. Being the daughter of Louis Philippe, she wrote to her father, and the French Government became interested also in this far-off people.

Mr. Webster spoke at considerable length, and all present seemed delighted to hear him thus discourse of past times, and to express his views in behalf of one of the most benevolent institutions of the day.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

African Colonization.

THE decided tone of Governor Hunt's recent Message in favor of African Colonization, will add to the impulse already existing in behalf of that noble cause, and not improbably may induce the Legislature to make an appropriation for the removal and comfortable settlement in Liberia, of all colored persons now residing in this State, who may desire to emigrate. As a measure of public weal, we should be in favor of the appropriation.—Virginia has anticipated us in making provision for her colored people who may wish to emigrate, and other States will doubtless follow.

In short, there is much reason to believe that this great enterprise of African Colonization, so fraught with blessings to the emigrants themselves, to the continent of Africa, and to the United States, is soon to receive the united support of all the real friends of the colored race. Those are not their friends who wilfully deceive them as to their social and political prospects in this country; and those who ignorantly deceive them, are only less despicable because they are less wicked. The movement of colored people in this city in favor of emigration is a hopeful indication. A

similar movement is going forward in Maryland, and other places. In several instances, delegates have been sent out by colored people to investigate the affairs of the colony. Some of them have returned, and their report is favorable. Every thing, in short, goes to confirm the impression that before many years have elapsed, the Western coast of Africa will be so lined with civilized and Christian colonies, that the slave trade will be nearly or quite extinguished. The same process will cause the emancipation of thousands of slaves in this country, who would otherwise have remained in bondage. From the belt of American colonies on the African coast, civilization and Christianity will spread into the interior; tribe after tribe of native inhabitants will be "annexed;" Liberia will become a great nation, and afford a practical illustration of what colored men can do, when they have a fair field and proper stimulus to exertion.

As for abolitionism, it has ceased to be regarded by intelligent men, if it ever was regarded by many such, as an available means of benefitting the colored race, except at a period so remote that it is not worth while to think of it. The discussions of the past two years have convinced the public that Northern men have no legal power over slavery, and no moral power except through the slave-holders themselves; that of all men in the world, Abolitionists are the least capable of exerting that moral influence with any prospect of success; that in short, Abolitionism is a humbug, a vagary of the imagination, a dream; and that "pro-slavery" men so called by fanatics, because they approach the subject rationally and practically, as they would any other subject where the consent of other

parties was necessary to success, are the only men who are likely to do any good in the premises. It is a marvelous change, truly, which has been effected in public sentiment in the course of two years, and we take to ourselves a humble share of the credit for producing it. When we began to beard the lion two years ago, we seemed to ourselves to stand almost alone. Now we have so much company and so good, that we are likely to be lost in the crowd. Well, we are willing to be overlooked and forgotten, if in place of the crusade of malignant feeling and indecent language which for 15 or 20 years has been carried on by Abolitionists against the South, with no visible effect except to tie the hands of emancipationists in that part of the country, and render the prospects of the slave more hopeless, a real, practical philanthropy may arise, which shall look to the interests both of master and slave, and in concurrence with benevolent men or communities at the South, do what is feasible, honest and wise, towards the removal or abatement of this great national evil.

Among the unexpected manifestations of favor to the Colonization cause, which these latter days have presented, is the adhesion of the *Syracuse Journal*; one of the bitterest Whig Abolition papers in the country. What is most to be dreaded now is, a general rally of the Abolitionists in favor of Colonization. This would excite the jealousy of the South, and prevent that degree of co-operation there, which might otherwise be expected.

—
From the *Syracuse Journal*.

Whilst we probably look at the Slavery question, in some of its aspects, in a different light from

Gov. Hunt, we seize an early occasion to say that his suggestion in regard to the emigration of our colored population back to the "father land," are eminently deserving of the consideration of the people and the Legislature. Colonization is no new idea, but it has never been vigorously acted upon in this country. Nevertheless, we have believed, and still believe, that incalculable benefits would result to the native African race, and to the commercial world, as well as to the colonists themselves, if successful measures could be put in operation to secure the establishment of free States upon the western coasts of

Africa, by the voluntary transplantation thither of the intelligent and cultivated portion of our colored people. Colonization has hitherto been discouraged by the Abolitionists, but, as we have always thought, upon insufficient grounds. We should like to see an effective system of emancipation and Colonization organized in this country; both under the auspices and patronage of the Government, State and National. We think they offer practicable means for diminishing the evils of Slavery, and ameliorating the condition of the blacks, not likely soon to be realized in any other modes.

[From the Boston Traveller of March 26, 1852.]

African Colonization.

AMONG the encouraging signs of the times is the increasing public interest and confidence in the success of Liberia. The establishment of a colony of free colored men on the Western Coast of Africa, by the American Colonization Society some thirty years since, and the varied history of that Colony, its gradual, but steady growth, amidst every species of opposition and difficulty, until it has become a well-organized, well-governed, independent Republic, where the colored man enjoys all the rights, immunities, and privileges of a freeman, and where he is fast raising himself to a position which will command the respect of all civilized governments, and ensure the cordial regards of all good men—this enterprise will yet, we believe, come to be regarded as it ought to be—as scarcely inferior in importance to the noblest undertakings of this age of noble deeds. The time will yet come when all good men will delight to co-operate in efforts to ad-

vance this great experiment of elevating and improving the colored race, and thus paying a moiety of the debt owed to Africa. When too, our State and General Governments will cheerfully devote money to aid the good work.

It is not surely for the men of our day, and especially, for the inhabitants of this country, to ridicule the idea of a whole nation emigrating across the ocean. We have but to see what Ireland has done in emptying her population on our shores, to be prepared to answer all cavils as to the possibility of removing the entire colored population of these States to the shores of Africa, if such a movement should be deemed expedient and best for them. At present, and for many years to come, the tide of emigration thitherward should only be moderately strong; increasing gradually with the growing strength of the Republic. But in due time, when the infant shall have grown to early manhood, its powers may be taxed a thousand

fold what would now be safe.—Then instead of a few hundreds annually emigrating to Liberia, by means of a single packet or two, we may see our colored population urging their way thitherward by thousands, and even tens of thousands, annually, by means of a fleet of sailing packets and steamships. And this will be carried on, as the Irish emigration now is, in part by governmental aid, and in part by means of funds remitted from friends already established in their transatlantic homes.

That our State governments are beginning to awake to this subject is quite apparent from what meets the eye in the newspapers from day to day. We have now lying before us accounts from three States, whose Legislature have under consideration, or have just passed, bills appropriating money to aid free people of color to emigrate to Liberia. These States are New York, New Jersey, and Louisiana.

The bill before the New York Legislature, was most ably advocated in a speech by Senator J. W. Beekman; in which he said, that notwithstanding the present opposition of the mass of the colored men of New York to Colonization in Africa, he had in his hand a memo-

rial from not less than 250 of them in New York city, asking assistance from the State to emigrate to Liberia. Many of them, he said, were men of substance, who could and would pay all their own expenses; but some of their number were poor, and needed aid to establish them in Africa; and for such, he said, the bill before the Legislature was designed.

In New Jersey a bill has just passed both branches of the Legislature, and become a law, appropriating \$1000 a year, for two years, to aid such colored persons in that State as may desire to remove to Liberia, in so doing, under the direction of the New Jersey Colonization Society. The vote in the Senate was 13 to 6; in the House—32 to 17.

In Louisiana, according to a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, there is an important bill now before the Senate, which will doubtless become a law, respecting emancipation, colonization, Liberia, &c., in no way restricting emancipation, but making it incumbent on all who emancipate, to appropriate \$150 to each person, and thus provide the means of transportation, and a comfortable home in Liberia.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Material Aid.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
March 26, 1852.

Messrs. EDITORS: You and your readers will be glad to learn that the Legislature of NEW JERSEY has made an appropriation to aid Colonization. This is the *first appropriation* made by a *free State*! "Honor to whom honor is due." New Jersey has nobly led the way! I have received a letter from a distinguished gentle-

man in that State, from which I make an extract:

"I have just returned from Trenton, and feel truly happy in being able to inform you that the bill appropriating \$1,000 per year for two years, to aid our State Society in sending to Liberia such portion of our free colored population as may be willing to emigrate, has passed both houses of our Legislature and

become a law! I feel proud of my native State for this evidence of her interest in this noble enterprise. The endowment is not large, but its moral effect will be most salutary. It clearly shows that our citizens are manifesting a more benevolent and patriotic desire to benefit the colonization cause."

The bill passed by very large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. It was very ably advocated by many members. Among the ablest of the speeches was one in the Senate, by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and son of the late Dr. Alexander.

It is worthy of remark, that one thousand dollars a year is as much for New Jersey, in proportion to her population, as several thousand dollars would be for many of her sister States.

Hitherto but few of her colored population have been disposed to emigrate. At present we have an application from *twenty-two* persons residing in that State for a passage to Liberia, and we expect them to go in our vessel which is to sail from Baltimore May 1. It will require the whole of the State appropriation the present year to pay the expenses of this company. Other companies are preparing to emigrate. Before very long the appropriation will need to be increased, and we doubt not that the State will nobly come up to the work, and do whatever is to be done.

We expect to see several other States very soon follow the good example which New Jersey has set them.

With great respect,

W. McLAIN.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Letter from Hezekiah Corpsen.

THE following letter from Hezekiah Corpsen, whose son was recently liberated from slavery through the liberality of a few of our citizens, will be read with interest:—

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 10th, 1852.

KIND AND HONORED SIR:—The kindness which prompted you so soon to respond to my call, and the magnitude of the favor you have done me, would have been instantly acknowledged could my hand have obeyed the dictates of my heart. I feel, Sir, that any language must be too cold to express my deep sense of your kindness to an obscure stranger, and words cannot speak my gratitude. Honored Sir, you have indeed bound up my wounds, poured in the oil and wine; oh, at the great day, may you meet your reward.

As you thought, Sir, I was too late

for the December packet; and, indeed, the weather then was so intensely cold, that I was advised not to venture with my young children. Myself and the boy given me by generous strangers, are at work in the country, where we hope still to be learning until the sailing of the next packet.

Through you, ever Honored and Respected Sir, I would desire to offer my unfeigned thanks to the liberal and noble friends through whom I enjoy so great a blessing; and while life lasts, and though in a distant land, I shall ever pray for the happiness and prosperity of my benefactors.

Farewell, kind and generous friends! May you be happy in time and in eternity! Most humbly and respectfully, I shall ever remain,

HEZEKIAH CORPSEN.

Extract from a letter to the Hon. C. H. Peaslee,

FROM A GENTLEMAN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOPKINTON, N. H.,
March 18, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Through your politeness, I received the last Report of the American Colonization Society, for which you have my hearty thanks. I read the report very attentively, and by so doing, got my feelings strongly enlisted in favor of that Society. Heretofore I have known nothing comparatively of the operations of that Society, nor have I taken interest enough in it to make any effort to be informed.

It has been said by its opponents

that the Society could effect nothing for good—that it was started for no other object and purpose than to operate as a sort of quietus upon the public mind on the subject of slavery. I am most happy to find, by reading that Report, that these charges are groundless. Instead of effecting nothing for good, as is alleged, their efforts have already, in my estimation, produced incalculable benefits not only to the blacks they have sent to Liberia, but also to the whole African race.

Letter from Liberia.

THE writer of the following letter is a colored man who has been for some years a physician in Liberia. He received his medical education in Pittsfield, Mass.—To his care the emigrants by the Zeno have been committed during their acclimating fever:

BASSA COVE, GRAND BASSA COUNTY, }
December 2d, 1851. }

Dear Sir:—Your favor of September 19th, by the Brig Zeno, came safely to hand, and I was pleased to learn that the feelings of the colored population of your State, as well as the North generally, are enlisted in favor of emigration to Liberia. Of course, the best evidence we can have of the truth of the matter, is their appearance among us; and I hope that the leaving of the Zeno's company will induce many to follow their example, that good may come unto them. I think that Liberia is the only hope of the oppressed sons of Ham. I do not think that a colored man, an African, can be as comfortably situated, politically and socially, any where under the broad canopy of heaven, as in Liberia. Let them come then and enjoy a country on which nature has lavished her most choice and richest gifts; a country excelled by no other in natural productions, on the face of the globe—their father-land, where they may sit under their own vine and fig tree, or under the glorious palm, and none dare to molest or make afraid. True, it is a new country, and industry, energy, and enterprise are required, accompanied with

funds and intelligence, to develop the resources of this goodly land; and that we sometimes meet with difficulties from the wild men of the forest, and from abroad. But as it always requires means, and time commensurate with the importance of any great work, to its accomplishment; and as it appears plainly to be the purpose of Heaven to set the captives of America free, and cause them to return to their father land with songs and rejoicings, and make them a mighty nation that shall say unto Ethiopia, "Stretch forth thy hand unto God," and to Africa, "Arise and shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord has appeared unto thee"—I think that colored Americans should brave these difficulties and press forward to their high destiny—flock to Liberia, and with a noble zeal, see who can most advance the great work of elevating Africa among the nations of the earth, and cause the glorious lights of science and Christianity to dispel every cloud of ignorance and superstition that now fills the land.

I believe, sir, that Africans will never be respected *as men*, until Africa maintains a respectable station among the nations of the earth. It is useless for abolitionists to think that amalgamation and equal rights and privileges in the United States, (things that never will take place until Africa redeems her lost name,) will be sufficient to cause colored men to enjoy equal political and social rights. Were the laws to be equally favorable to them as to the whites, they would always be regarded as an in-

ferior race until Africa arise from the dust and become honorable.

It is useless to suppose that as much honor will be paid to a delegate of a petty South American State, as to a minister of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, even though the former be vastly superior in general information and in diplomacy. Were it the case, very few could be made to think so; and so it is in every case, no man is respected abroad more than his nation.

I hope that the friends of colonization will send us four or five hundred emigrants within the next year for the "city of Buchanan." An effort was made by this

government to settle the Fishtown portion of it by volunteers, but it has proved a failure. And the old portion, Bassa Cove, was attacked by a force of a thousand fishermen and Bassas on the 15th ultimo, but they were repelled with great loss.

I am happy to inform you that the Zeno's company of emigrants are well pleased with Liberia and with this place, and I am much pleased with them. We would thank you for a thousand like them.

Thank you for your newspapers and periodical journals.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. S. SMITH.

Rev. John Orcutt, Hartford, Ct.

[Form a Hartford (Conn.) Paper.]

From Liberia.

Mr. Jacob Williams, who was for several years employed in this office, and was one of the emigrants who left Hartford last fall for Liberia, thus writes from Grand Bassa to a friend in this city:—

"I embrace the opportunity to say, that we all arrived safe on the shores of Africa, and all in good health. It would not be worth while to take up time to say much about the fruits of Africa. I can only say to my colored friends that they will have to come and see for themselves. I know that I have seen as well as any body; and I have seen for myself; and I do say that Africa is my home, and I am not disappointed. I will not say that Africa is a garden, but it is I believe the place that

God intends to make the garden of the world, and what more do we want. I could say much about Monrovia, but time will not permit."

In speaking of the Colonization Society he says:

"They have done well for me and our company. We had a passage of sixty-four days, and we had every thing to eat that we asked for, furnished by the Society. And the gentleman to whom we were consigned, namely, Judge Benson, we found a perfect gentleman worthy of the trust.

Mr. Parker and Adams and Mr. Anderson and myself send our respects to all enquiring friends."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1852.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst—C. H. Atherton, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 30 00

VERMONT.

Montpelier—From the Vermont Colonization Society, contributed by the following persons, viz: St. Johnsbury—J. P. Fairbanks, \$25, Charles Hosmer, \$1; New Haven—Hon. Wm. Nash, by D. Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer Vermont Col. Soc. \$10..... 36 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—
Hartford—Hezekiah Huntington, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Charles H. Northam, \$30, to constitute the Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., rector of Christ church, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. Thos. S. Williams, \$50, J. B. Hosmer, Alfred Smith, Dea. T. Smith, each \$25; Austin Dunham, F. Parsons, Esq., each \$30; R. Mather, E. T. Smith, J. Warberton, C. C. Lyman, W. T. Lee, D. P. Crosby, C.

Seymour, C. Sigourney, Woodruff & Beach, David Watkinson, A. W. Butler, Calvin Day, H. A. Perkins, D. F. Robinson, Abijah Catlin, each \$10; Bishop Brownell, Hon. J. M. Niles, C. Nichols, E. N. Kellogg, P. Ripley, T. Williams, E. G. Howe, T. M. Allyn, Eben'r Flower, J. F. Judd, Dudley Buck, S. L. Loomis, Charles H. Northam, James Goodwin, Ex. Gov'r Trumbull, W. T. Hooker, C. H. Brainard, Elisha Colt, Tracy & Fales, H. & W. Keney, D. Clark, T. Wadsworth, C. Adams, Hungerford & Cone, Cash, Mrs. R. Bunce, C. Spencer, L. C. Ives, Stephen Spencer, John L. Boswell, Miss H. B. Hart, Rev. Wm. W. Turner, S. S. Ward, M. C. Webster, J. Toucey, Esq., W. W. House, Ed. Bolles, Cash, each \$5; T. T. Fisher, Mrs. Ely, H. L. Porter, Gurdon Fox, C. H. Sigourney, Cash, H. H. Barbour, Esq., Chas. Hoamer, J. W. Bull, Cash, S. Tuttle & Sons, Levi Lincoln, O. Allen, S. Terry, E. Fessenden, Cash, Cash, F. Curtis & Co., Cash, each \$3; R. S. Seyms, Ed. Goodwin, R. G. Talcott, Ralph Gillett, Mrs. Alfred Holt, Miss A. Goodman, John W. Seymour, Dr. C. A. Taft, Miss Draper, Henry French, B. E. Hooker, M. W. Chapin, Dan'l Phillips, S. Bourn, H. Fitch, Rev. A. C. Baldwin, J. Hills, C. C. Orcutt, L. Smith, J. W. Danforth, E. S. Hamilton, T. W. Pratt, J. Allyn, L. F. Robinson, Esq., H. R. Hills, E. K. Root, Noah Wheaton, P. Jewell, J. H. Trumbull, J. P. C. Mather, C. Benton, John G. Mix, V. Cornish, each \$2; J. A. Butler, E. B. Hull, S. G. Savage, P. Smith, Seth King, H. J. Johnson, J. C. Walkley, R. G. Drake, Esq., Thos. Steele, J. Langdon, Cash, B. Sage, Cash, A. Sage, Cash, A. M. Gordon, H. Benton, D. S. Brooks, W. Phelps, Dr. Sumner, M. Gross, A. Willard, S. P. Kendall, J. H. Goodwin, Charles S. Goodwin, S. H. Terry, Posters, Mrs. S. Whi-

ting, Mrs. H. Corning, Mrs. J. B. Corning, A. R. Skinner, Miss P. A. Thrall, Cash, B. W. Greene, M. L. Sikes, jr., J. Durand, Wm. Savage, H. Brainard, W. W. Roberts, W. Conner, Dr. Hawley, C. P. Wells, Dr. Beresford, H. Freeman, A. Colton, Cash, H. Seymour, L. Bidwell, A. Saunders, C. Howard, H. Rockwood, H. G. Prior, H. Bidwell, Dr. Rogers, C. C. Strong, J. H. Ashmead, Rev. Dr. Robbins, L. Clerc, P. D. Stillman, R. J. Allyn, James Terry, J. L. Howard, Dea. J. B. Gilbert, W. Harris, Rev. G. Robbins, R. Read, J. M. B. McNary, George Buck, N. W. Waterman, H. L. Miller, H. Shulze, Dr. Butler, F. Fellows, Esq., O. P. Dorman, C. M. Talcott, each \$1; B. Starkweather, 75 cents, Mrs. L. C. Burnham, N. J. Brackett, Dr. Barrows, H. W. Katzenberg, H. W. Taylor, each 50 cents. 766 25
Middletown—Samuel Russell, \$29, Rev. Wm. Jarvis, \$10..... 39 00
Durham—J. H. Parsons, \$8, Dea. S. Newton, M. Marwin, jr., each \$2; Miss E. Seward, L. T. Merriam, Miss E. Baldwin, H. S. Merwin, M. T. Merwin, J. S. Camp, each \$1; T. S. Hubbard, J. S. Auger, N. H. Parsons, each 50 cents; E. L. Johnson, Mrs. E. Newton, each 25 cents. 20 00
Bloomfield—Rev. Francis Williams, B. Ely, Esq., E. Mills, each \$2; Mrs. F. Williams, T. G. Jerome, S. C. Buckingham, N. F. Miller, each \$1; D. Grant, 75 cents, T. Hubbard, E. Moody, each 50 cents; Mr. Barker, 25 cents. 12 00
Windsor—Dea. H. Morgan..... 2 00
Enfield—Dr. J. P. Converse.... 1 00

840 25

NEW JERSEY.

Newark—New Jersey State Col. Society, by Mathias W. Day, Esq., Treasurer..... 754 00

DELAWARE.

Cantwell's Bridge—William Polk, Esq., by E. B. Morris..... 50 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. Wm. H. Starr:—
Norfolk—Col. Wm. Garnet, A.

Bell, each \$5; Richard H. Chamberlain, \$10, C. Harris, \$5, E. S. Pegram, \$20, Robert E. Taylor, Jas. Ferguson, R. Geffry, each \$5; John T. Gracey, Wm. Walk, each \$1; Benj. Pollard, \$5, Mrs. Mary Chandler, \$1.....	68 00
Lynchburg—Samuel Miller, Esq., \$100, A. B. Rucher, \$5, Collection in Rev. Mr. Young's church, Sycamore Hill, by W. F. Wright, \$9.....	114 00
Louisa Co.—Lucian Minor, \$10, J. Williams, Albert Wright, each 50 cents.....	11 00
Orange Co.—Charles P. Howard.....	2 00
Petersburgh—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Mrs. C. L. Gholson, of Petersburgh....	2,000 00
University of Virginia—A Friend, \$60, to constitute Dr. John S. Davis and Master Wm. Blackford Davis, life members of the American Colonization Society.....	60 00
	2,255 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—	
Greensborough—James Sloan, C. G. Yates, each \$1.....	2 00
Graham—D. L. Ray, R. Hanner, M. Holt, Rev. J. Holt, R. Mebane, T. G. McLean, P. A. Holt, W. A. Long, J. Trolinger, Cash, Cash, each \$1; J. W. Lancaster, John Stafford, each \$2; W. P. Morrow, \$2 50, W. A. Nelson, H. C. Paisley, J. T. Murray, J. Fawcett, W. M. Johnson, J. S. Torrentine, John Hardin, J. Tapscott, H. C. Hurdle, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50 cts.; H. Ector, A. Thompson, G. J. Freeland, J. Guant, E. Albright, Cash, each 25 cents....	26 50
Hawfield's Church—Rev. Alexander Wilson, \$3, Rev. A. G. Hughes, H. Scott, S. Tate, G. D. Jordan, Cash, Cash, each \$1; H. Crawford, R. Dixon, Mrs. S. Craig, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; J. Johnson, Cash, each 25 cents.....	12 50
Macksville—Rev. S. Shell.....	1 00
	42 00

TENNESSEE.

Winchester—Minor Meriwether,

for the passage of emigrants emancipated by his father's will, in the Julia Ford, from New Orleans, January 31st, 1852, to Liberia.....	237 85
Cumberland Iron Works—Robert Caldwell, Esq.....	20 00
Knoxville—Balance of the residuary bequest of the late Rev. John Boorman, of Green Co., Tenn., by Rev. S. Patton....	100 00
	357 85

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq.:—	
Cincinnati—J. C. Culbertson, C. Stetson, R. W. Burnett, L. Anderson, J. D. Jones, Geo. Crawford, each \$10; S. P. Bishop, \$20, Collection in Dr. Rice's church, \$23 12, Walter Gregory, \$50, W. Hartshorn, R. Buchanan, Dr. W. Judkins, Dr. W. Richards, each \$5; Judge Torrence, \$1, A. Friend, \$30, to constitute Mrs. Mary Ann Hoadley, of Cleveland a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Manning F. Force, \$1....	205 12
Duyton—Robert W. Steele, Thos. Parrott, each \$20; Mrs. C. P. Hall, S. B. Brown, J. G. Lowe, J. D. Phillips, each \$10; E. W. Davis, W. J. McKinney, E. Brown, K. L. Thompson, P. Odlin, Wm. Parrott, H. Stoddard, Jos. Barrett, Wm. King, John W. Van Cleve, each \$5; J. D. Loomis, J. McDaniel, H. L. Brown, Dr. Steele, David Osborne, Mrs. P. Steele, each \$3, Thos. J. J. Smith, J. F. Edgar, each \$2; Wm. Scott, J. Estabrook, E. A. More, Mr. Ellis, John Garner, E. Reeves, Mr. Jewell, D. M. Curtis, Cash, J. Wonderly, each \$1.....	162 00
Columbus—Dr. L. Goodale, \$10, Robert Neill, \$5, Joshua Baldwin, \$3, M. Gooding, D. H. Taft, each \$1.....	20 00
Cleveland—John Seaman, Dr. O. E. Huntington, E. F. Gaylord, John A. Foot, J. P. Gribbon, H. S. Huntington, P. Handy, H. Harvey, D. H. Lamb, Jas. T. Clark, J. L. Hewitt, Philo Scovill, each \$5; Zalmon Fitch, T. S. Beckwith, H. L. Gaylord, Samuel Wick, O. H. Knapp, Jas. K. Hitchcock,	

Levi Johnson, A. Stone, jr., Wm. Case, Smith, Knight & Co., each \$3; H. Seaman, J. H. Crittenden, N. W. Taylor, L. Benedict, each \$1; John Gardner, \$2.....	96 00
Hudson—Harvey Baldwin.....	5 00
Urbanna—R. M. Woods.....	5 00
Gillespieville—Abner Wesson...	30 00

523 12

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease: On
account of the Louisiana State
Col. Soc.

Baton Rouge—Daniel D. Avery, to constitute himself a life mem- ber of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00
Clinton—Wm. Sandal, W. Lips- comb, each \$5; David Pipes, sr., \$20, A. D. Palmer, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., E. T. Merrick, Thomas Chapman, Rev. F. Dean, each \$5; Mrs. Catharine Norwood, \$10, A purse from an aged Lady, \$8 50, William Silliman, Esq., \$1,000, to make himself a life director of the Am. Col. Soc., Henry Dunn, \$10, Donation in part, to make Rev. Wm. Barton a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. \$7.....	1,110 50
Jackson—Mrs. Susan Thomas, \$10, in part to make herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., John McKowen, \$5, Willy Warner, 50 cents.....	15 50
Laurel Hill—William Lemon, \$5, Mrs. A. O. Windham, \$10, in part, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	15 00
Saint Francisville—Daniel Turn- bull, David Barrow, Charles Mathews, each \$100; Mrs. Sarah Mulford, \$30, to make herself a life member of the Am. Col. Society, Bennett Barrow, \$10, Charles Percy, William Stirling, each \$5; R. Mumford, \$10.....	360 00
Tunica—John N. Evans, F. A. Evans, each \$50.....	100 00

1,631 00

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease: On
account of the Mississippi Col.
Society.

Woodville—Hon. Edward McGe-

hee, \$100, John Wesley Bur- russ, \$20, Mrs. E. W. Lewis, \$15, in part, to make herself a life-member of the Am. Col. Soc., Mrs. Mary B. McGehee, Dr. James Angell, Mrs. Rev. M. F. Forsyth, James M. Mc- Gehee, Winans S. Hoard, Mrs. Verona Hoard, Thomas W. Dyer, each \$5; Two Friends, \$2, D. O. Merwin, \$2; of this sum \$30 are to make Rev. Jas. L. Forsyth a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	174 00
Fort Adams—Edward J. McGehee, Moses J. Hooke, each \$30; to make themselves life mem- bers of the Am. Col. Society, Mrs. Isabella Semple, F. H. Hooke, each \$10.....	80 00

254 00

MICHIGAN.

Wayne County—From the Livonia and Nankin Col. Soc., by A. Martin, Esq., Secretary.....	5 00
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Total Contributions....\$4,677 97

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Westborough— Reuben G. Holmes, to July, 1852.....	2 00
NEW YORK.—Pekin—George W. Chesbrough, for 1851, \$1. Stow's Square—Fenner Bos- worth, to April, 1853, \$1.....	2 00
VIRGINIA.—Abingdon—Thaddeus Harris, for 1852.....	1 00
ALABAMA.—Athens—Judge Dan. Coleman, for 1852, \$1. Mont- gomery—Alfred George, for 1851 and 1852, \$2.....	3 00
KENTUCKY.—Bowling Green— Hon. Asher W. Graham, to July, 1855.....	20 00
TENNESSEE.—Cumberland Iron Works—Robert Caldwell, to July, 1852, \$2. Shop Spring— James Camuth, to April '53, \$1	3 00
OHIO—Cincinnati—Manning Force, for 1852, \$1. Loveland—J. Mil- ton Dyer, to May, 1852, \$1....	2 00
MICHIGAN.—Dowagiac—Alfred Farrow, to April, 1853.....	1 00

Total Repository..... 34 00

Total Contributions..... 4,677 97

Total Legacies..... 2,100 00

Aggregate Amount.....\$6,811 97